ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN.

WAR STILL PROBABLE

- Ministerial Explanations in Parliament.

The screw steamer Bremen, from Southampton on the 19th uit., arrived here yesterday merning. She brings London journals of the 19th, containing news one day later than that reported by the Circassia at

Steamship Niagara arrived at Liverpool on the morning of Monday, April 18. She spoke the Arabia

and Jura on the 14th.

The London Times says: "Though the proroga tion of the existing Parliament will take place this " day, we believe that the writs for the new Parliament will not be issued until Saturday. They will

" be proclaimed in the several boroughs and counties on Monday, and when three clear days have elapsed from that date, the elections for the new Parliament will begin in the boroughs, and three days after-

ward in the counties." The Times has the following telegrams:

TRIESTE, April 18 .- The Austrian Government has

bired six Austrian Lloyd steamers.

MARSEILLES, April 18.—Severalletters from Naples unnounce that, the King being on the 12th in a very suffering condition, the Royal Princes had been summoned in haste to Caserta.

The London Times (City Article) of April 19 says:

The funds commenced this morning (Monday) at a decline of one-eighth, but owing to the receipt of better prices from Paris there was subsequently a slight improvement. The first quotations of Consols for money was 942 294; but left off at 94; fer money, and 947 @95 for the account. At a later hour there was a tendency to increased firmness.

The French advices on Saturday, which seemed further to corroborate the impression that the Emperer requires more time—the middle or end of May being mentioned as the earliest period for complete readiness—state also that an immediated announce-ment was expected in the Moniteur to the effect that everything has been smoothed for the meeting of Congress, and the non-fulfillment of this anticipation was a chief cause of the dullness at the opening of the market. In the discount market the demand was not active, and some transactions were effected at a fraction below the Bank minimum.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, April 18 .- The de mand continues limited and sales do not exceed 6,000 bales, 500 for export and speculation. Prices unaltered. LONDON CORN MARKET, April 18 .- In the Corn

market this morning there was an advance of be tween 1/ and 2/.

The Times says that Prussia is about to contract loan equal to between £8,000,000 and £9,000,000. Piedmont and France require some further weeks of active effort for full completion for war.

THE WAR QUESTION.

EXPLANATIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

EXPLANATIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, April 18, Lord Malmesbury, in calling the attention of the House to the state of affairs on the Continent, said it would be fresh in the memory of the House that in the beginning of this year a conversation had occurred which showed that the relations between France and Austria were not on so satisfactory a footing as could have been desired, while the relations of this country with all parts of the world were so encouraging that we were well fitted to take the part of mediators. He then briefly reviewed the position of the three principal Powers in regard to this country, and observed that, although connected with Austria by similarity of race and an ancient alliance, the people of this country were diseased from her by the policy which Austria had pursued in Italy. No statesman in this country would for a moment denythe rights of Austria—rights which had been acquired by conquest, inheritance, and treaty, precisely in the rights of Austria—rights which had been acquired by conquest, inheritance, and treaty, precisely in the same way as this country held many of its own possessions. These rights were secured by treaties which we had signed, and which every Government was bound to uphold. But a true cause of complaint against Austria arose from her interference with the other Italian States beside Lombardy. In passing to Sardinia, he said that a strong feeling in her favor existed in this country by the assimilation of her institutions to our own, and he regretted that after her noble conduct in the late war, she should have so far forgotten that military glory ought not to be the sole object of a Government—for it was from this cause that the present difficulties had arisen. It was difficult, he observed, to understand why France should involve itself in this question; but France had thought fit to unite her cause with Sardinia, and to assert her right to look into the affairs of Italy in opposition to Austria. Such was the state of affairs in the month of February, at which period Lord Cowley was dispatched to Vienna. Thoroughly conversant with the views of the French Government in regard to the Italian question, Lord Cowley had calmly, and as a friend, discussed the subject with Count Boad. It was dispatched to Vienna. Thoroughly conversant with the views of the French Government in regard to the Italian question, Lord Cowiey had calmly, and as a friend, discussed the subject with Count Buol. It was a matter for regret that Lord Cowley had not been allowed then and there to mediate, as there would have been more chance of a successful result than at present. Lord Cowley, on his return from Paris, found that negotiations had been going on between France and Russia during his absence, the consequence of which was a proposal from Russia that a Congress of the five great Powers should be held, to which proposal Her Majesty's Government had agreed, as they felt they should incur too heavy a responsibility by refusing. On the 22d of March Baron Brunow had proposed to him the bases on which the Congress should take place, to which he (Lord Malmesbury) added the stipulation that the treaties of 1815 should be left undisturbed. To these stipulations the five Powers had agreed, but subsequently two collateral questions arose as to the composition of the Congress and the disarmament of the Powers antagonistic to each other. Much discussion had taken place on these points, the latter of which had, he regretted to say, not been yet disarmament of the Powers antagonisms to each other. Much discussion had taken place on these points, the latter of which had, he regretted to say, not been yet settled. It was the opinion, however, of Her Majesty's Government that a disarmament was necessary previous to the assembling of the Congress. The Congress was to consist of the five great Powers; but, as the questions to be considered affected the social and political importance of Italy, he thought that the different Italian nations should be represented, and it had therefore been proposed that these nations should be invited to attend, and admitted when the Congress wished to hear them. There were Congress wished to hear them. There were two precedents for this course—the Congress of Laybach, and the Congress of 1830, to settle the disputes between Belgium and Holland. In settle the disputes between Belgium and Holland. In such a decision there was nothing derogatory to the dignity of the Italian States. Sardinia would therefore not be represented in the Congress, but invited with the other Italian States to send a delegate to put its wishes before the Congress. Narrating the different proposals and counter-proposals which had been made on the question of a disarmament, he informed the House that Austria and France had agreed to the principle of a disarmament, but differed as to the time and mode of carrying it out. It was his opinion that it would be much better to submit this point to a commission, in order that on its meeting Congress should discuss purely pelitical subjects. Sardinia had also been invited to disarm on the same footing as Austria, but refused on the ground of her non-admission to the Congress. He regretted that he could not give a more satisfactory account of these negotiations, but it might Congress. He regretted that he could not give a more satisfactory account of these negotiations, but if might be presumed that for their own credit the Government had used every effort to avert a war which would be no common one, but would be a theater for the dreams of the wildest theorists and the most unprincipled ad-

it were that Austria was to abandon the Papal territory, Austria was ready to do so if France would abandon Rome. He agreed with Lord Malmesbury that Lord Cowley might have finished this business satisfactorily at Vienna, if he had had the power. He objected to the alteration of the t eaties of Vienna, for he thought they had answered their object in preserving the peace of Europe. The object of these treaties, he explained, had been to create a barrier against France in the North of Italy, and it was by the universal wish of Europe that Austria had been secured in her possessions there. So far as Austria stood on treaties she ought to receive the support of the other Powers; but she had no right to transgress the limits of the territory assigned her, and ought not to be allowed to reduce the other States of Italy to a condition of political vassalage. He considered France was responsible for the defects of the Papal Government, and he could not imagine a great nation in a more unital territory. it were that Austria was to abandon the Papal territolowed to reduce the other States of Italy to a considered of political vassalage. He considered France was responsible for the defects of the Papal Government, and he could not imagine a great nation in a more unworthy position. He did not fear the withdrawal of the French and Austrian troops from the Papal States, for he believed that the party of order and constitutional government was increasing in influence in those States. The bubble of Italian unity had at length burst, and the detestable party of Mazzini and his accomplices were almost extinct. He could not conceive what was the necessity for war. War could not settle the Italian question; for, supposing that Austria was driven out, and Lombardy was annexed to Piedmont, the people of Milan and Venice would never agree with those of Sarlinia, but would be more discontented than they even were now. But, in fact, Piedmont had been nothing more in this matter than the advanced guard of France, and he considered that in case of Austrian defeat only one master would be substituted for another. There was one principle he hoped the Congress would establish—that of non-intervention—for the Italians were quite capable of conducting their own affairs. Trusting that Lord Malmesbury would carry to the Congress with him the whole moral support of this country, he assured him that no party spirit would prevent him from making every allowance for the difficulties of this subject, and that he should be only too glad to hear of his success.

Lord Deerst thanked Lord Clarendon and Parliament for not embarrassing Government in the present condition of affairs, as the best chance of maintaining

Lord Densy thanked Lord Clarendon and Parliament for not embarrassing Government in the present condition of affairs, as the best chance of maintaining peace was that it should be well understood by Europe that no differences existed on that point in the English Parliament. There could be no doubt, after the stipulation added by the Foreign Secretary to the four points of Baron Brunow, of the intention of this country, and of the four great Powers who had consented to that stipulation, to maintain the treaties of 1815; it was, indeed, a sine qua non of the Congress. The course taken by the Ministry had been one calculated to prevent was in Europe, but he could not help concurring indeed, a sine qua non of the Congress. The course taken by the Ministry had been one calculated to prevent war in Europe, but he could not help concurring that there might have been a greater chance of success if the matter had been left in the hands of Lord Cowley, who had succeeded in laying down bases on which France and Austria were disposed to treat. The proposal of Russia, from which it was impossible for the Government to have withheld their consent, had introduced all the subsequent difficulties. He quite agreed that it did seem hard to reconcile the expressed desire for a Congress with the military preparations on both sides. Much of these difficulties was due to the King of Sardinia's words, that "a cry of anguish came from Italy, "and he could not indure it." When such words were used it was not unnatural that Austria should make preparations on a large scale, aithough Piedmont had nothing to fear from Austria as long as she kept within her own bounds. He agreed with Lord Clarendon as to the injurious results of the treaties which Austria had entered into with the Italian States, and thought it would be wise for her to reconsider them. In reit would be wise for her to reconsider them. In regard to the Papal States, he thought that it would be it would be wise for her to reconsider them. In regard to the Papal States, he thought that it would be best to leave that matter to France and Austria during the Congress, allowing the Pope a voice in the question. The time was now nearly come, he said, when it was a question whether a Congress should be held ought to be known. The time, in fact, was nearly at hand when England would have to say that the time for trifling had gone by, and she would therefore withdraw from interfering in affairs where she could not do so effectually. If there were a war, which God forbid! it would not be localized in Italy: it would be impossible to confine it to that country; it would extend itself, and involve the world in universal confingation. It would, in accordance with treaties, bring the whole of Germany into the field, and it would be impossible for this country to look unmoved on the occupation of the Adriatic and Mediterranean, and it would be as impossible to confine such a war within limits as to foresee who would be drawn into its vortex. The policy of this country in such an event was nentrality—but if neutrality, it must be an armed neutrality; and he hoped that this decision of her Majesty's Government would meet with the assent of Parliament. He trusted that the storm might pass without breaking. The chance of peace, however, would be immeasurably strengthened in Europe if it were known that this country would not remain an unmoved spectator of any point in which her honor was concerned.

In the House of Commons,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, having brought up certain papers, and moved that they be laid upon the table, proceeded in a subdued tone to lay

Majesty's Government, which were those which had always been stated in that and the other House of Parliament, by the most eminent of statesmen of all parties—namely, that it would be unwise to disturb existing treaties and the balance of power established in 1815. Lord Cowley, having been requested to repair to London, was dispatched to Vienna to ascertain how far Austria would meet the views of the Emperor of the French—a mission cortially approved by the Emperor—and that mission was entirely successful as a mission of conciliation. But before Lord Cowley could return to Paris, the Court of St. Petersburg had proposed to that of France that the matters in dispute return to Paris, the Court of St. Petersburg had proposed to that of France that the matters in dispute should be referred to a Congress. This proposal was accepted by the Emperor of the French, and her Majesty's Government thought it would be wise to assent to this appeal to a Congress, and notified their willingness on four conditions, and subject to a general condition, that the Congress should not interfere with the settlement of 1815. The four conditions were accepted by France, Russia and Prussia, and likewise by Anstria, who added a fifth condition—the disarmament of Sardinia. When this proposition was communicated to her Majesty's Government they did not approve it; they did not wish to sanction a course that would humiliate or weaken Sardinia, and ultimately Austria consented to waive this invidious condition, and proposed a general disarmament. France course that would humilate or weaken Sardinia, and ultimately Austria consented to waive this invidious condition, and proposed a general disarmament. France accepted this proposal of Austria, but Sardinia had not yet assented to the proposition of a general disarmament, because she had not been invited to be present at the Congress. Her Majesty's Government were prepared to put the most generous interpretation upon her conduct, and to consider the proposal of Sardinia to be present at the Congress most favorably. But she was not one of the great Powers, and, if Sardinia was present, other Italian States would have a title to appear, and precedents might be pleaded for their admission. We were, therefore, in this condition—France and Austria had accepted the principle of disarmament; Sardinia had not agreed, on account of her exclusion from the Congress; but he should hope that this difficulty might be got over, and he had the satisfaction of stating that the Marquis M. D. Azeglio had arrived in this country on a special mission, and he expected the best results from the agency of a man of his temperate character and enlightened mind. Under these circumstances, he did not believe that there was a Power in Europe that would wantenly provoke a war, and there was a strong power in public opinion. An Italian war would replaced. was a strong power in public opinion. An Italian war would probably be a European war, and if the war should spread beyond Italy England might be interested not only in the cause of civilization, but on Imperial considerations of the most urgent character. He trusted, however, that with firmness and conciliation the presser of the world might be presserved.

be presumed that for their own credit the Government had used every effort to avert a war which would be no common one, but would be a theater for the dreams of the wildest theorists and the moet amprincipled adventurers.

Lord Clarkingon wished that Lord Malmesbury could have hade a more satisfactory statement previous to the dissolution of Parliament, in order to allay public anxiety. Assuming, he said, that the various Governments were sincere, and not pursuing a policy they were ashamed to avow, it was hard to conceive how matters had arrived at their present state. They had all declared their intention of not attacking each other. England and Prussia had done their best to mediate, but still armaments were going on among them. In France everything denoted a campaign. Sardinia was draining her resources to support her army, and the war-spurit of Germany could be hardly repressed; and yet, although they were all clamorus on which that Congress was to meet. Passing to the discussions that had taken place as agreened disarmament; but it appeared to the principle of a general disarmament; but it appeared to the Congress, they could not agree on the conditions on which that Congress was to meet. Passing to the discussions that had taken place as a greeneral disarmament; but it appeared to the principle of a general disarmament; but it appeared to the principle of a general disarmament; but it appeared to the principle of a general disarmament; but it appeared to the congress meet at once and settle the material point, in dispute, instead of discussing in Congress he real question of a general disarmament? This would require a long space of time, and, if its adjustment was tone and discuss and settle the real questions and actually and pledge themselves that under no circumstance, and the principle of a general disarmament? This would require a long space of time, and, if its adjustment was tone and discuss and settle the real questions and settle the real questions of a general disarmament of the principle of th

of the amelioration of Italy in general. But the withdrawal of the foreign troops would lay a foundation for
reforms in the States south of the Po. The present
difference arose from the indisposition of Sardinia to
disarm unless admitted to the Congress. As the force
of Sardinia was so much less than that of Austria, the
latter need not be slarmed, and England and France
might set her at ease in this respect. No doubt, it
might be said that Sardinia was not one of the great
leading Powers of Europe; but she was a member of
the Conference at Paris, and she might be said to stand
in an analogous position now. She was also one of the
parties called upon to disarm, and if that question was
to be discussed in the Congress she might say she had
a right to be there and be a party to the discussion.
He trusted that no Government would be so blind to
its duties, to itself, to its subjects, to Europe, and to
mankind, as to enter into a war without necessity,
which would be not merely a fault but a crime.

its daties, to itself, to its subjects, to Europe, and to mankind, as to enter into a war without necessity, which would be not merely a fault but a crime.

Mr. T. Duncomie said the state of Italy was a disgrace to civilized Europe, and he wanted to know what hope there was for Italy in these negotiations. He insisted that Sardinia ought to be represented at the Congress; the reasons of Count Cavour were, in his opinion, unanswerable; yet the five great Powers tyrannically said she should not be present to plead the cause of Italy. Italy must be rid of Austria before the peace and happiness of her people could be secured.

Mr. Gladistone expressed his regret at the remarks of Mr. Duncombe, which, in his opinion, tended to widen inconveniently the field of discussion. Until he was aware that the policy of her Majesty's Government had taken a wrong turn he should be doing an injury by adopting a tone of accusation. There were, however, two observations which fell from the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon which he was unwilling to put the construction they would bear. He had said that the conduct of Austria throughout these complications had been marked by a spirit of digr fied conciliation and that that of Sardinia had been perplexing coas me conduct of Austria throughout these compli-cations had been marked by a spirit of dign fied con-ciliation, and that that of Sardinia had been perplexing and ambiguous. He questioned the justice of both these observations. He did not think that the refusal of Sardinia to disarm justified this accusatory expres-sion.

on. Lord J. Russell said but for a remark of Mr. Dun Lord J. Russell said but for a remark of Mr. Dun combe he should not have taken part in this discussion, because, first, he concurred in all that had fallen from Lord Palmerston, and, secondly, he felt deeply the responsibility attaching to everything which was said in that House, and feared he might drop a word that might impair the prospects of peace. As to the admission of Sardinia to the Congress, though the Government might be embarrassed by the proposal of Russia, acceded to by the Emperor of the French, he thought it would be conducive to the interests of peace to admit Sardinia to the Congress. As to the real points in dispute, the House had no certain knowledge of the demands of the different Powers and what were the real causes of the disagreement. As her Majesty's Government had not communicated them to the House, it would not be prudent to speculate upon them. He could only say that, at all events, he hoped they woull enter into no engagements burdensome to the people of this country without the knowledge of Parliament.

Frem The London Times, April 19.

of this country without the knowledge of Parliament.

From The London Times, April 19.

The nations which have stood so long in an attitude of defiance, and which are already beginning to faint under the weight of their harness, may now read in the words of our political chiefs what England thinks of this open quarrel. If the explanations in the two Houses which we to-day report are destitute of any startling revelation, they are at any rate explicit as to the sentiments of the speakers. If we have not many facts to add to those which we have already communicated to the public, we can at least congratulate the country that a full and frank exposition has been made of our relations with the Continental Powers, and that all parties agree as to the great features of the question, and as to the policy which it behooves Great Britain to adopt.

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Britain to adopt.

Lord Malmesbury's history of the negotiations, delivered as it was with a hesitation that marked how
conscious the speaker felt of the perious importance
of an accurate choice of terms in so imminent a crisis,
adds little to our previous knowledge, and enables us
to amend nothing in the expositions of this Italian question which we have already put forth. The story of
Lord Cowley's mission—of the intervention of the Russian proposition for a Congress—of the reluctant assent
of England to this new design for settling a question
which Lord Cowley had previously thought in a fair
way of speedy arrangement—of the difficulties that
arose in settling who should sit in Congress—of the reluctance of the five great Powers to admit any of the
smaller Powers—of the compromise by which Sardinia
was to be permitted to send a delegate to speak, but
not to vote—and of the final constitution of the Congress—was all solemnly told, and the history has now
the seal of office to testify to its genuineness. But, as
the British public, careless of official verification, had
generally accepted a very similar version of the same
transactions which we had previously put before them,
the official recapitulation did not produce a surprise at all
egoal to its diplomatic importance. The information transactions which we had previously put before them, the official recapitulation did not produce a surprise at all equal to its diplomatic importance. The information that the principle of disarmament had been admitted by all the parties to the Congress, but that the details of precedence and of the process of effecting it are now the hopeiess obstacles to any further progress, had also some time since ceased to be a State secret. Lord Malmesbury's statement was only what a Ceronation is to any Accession—a solenn recognition of a widelyto an Accession—a solemn recognition of a widely-known fact. One novelty, indeed, there was, and that was one of which we would willingly have remained ignorant. It appears that when Austria had made it a ignorant. It appears that when Austria had made it a condition to her consent to go into Congress that Sardinia should first disarm, Lord Malmesbury, struck by the manifest unreasonableness of such a condition, had discountenanced the pretension, and had offered, in exchange, to protect the integrity of Sardinia against Austria by all the forces of England. France had acceded to this expedient, and, if the proposition had taken effect, England and France would now be bound inken elect, England and France would how be bound in an alliance for the protection of Sardinia against Austria. Happily that sturdy and pugnacious little State objected to be thus mediatized, and the ill-judged suggestion of Lord Malmesbury fell without ef-fect. It is only worthy of hims now that fect. It is only worthy of being now noted because Lord Malmesbury has himself made mention of it in his speech, and because this fortuitous escape from a fatal entanglement shows how dangerous is the poise upon which our fortunes hang, and how necessary it is to keep continual watch, lest our rulers should involve us in these continental quarreis. A very reasonable view of this question of disarmament was taken by Lord Palmerston in the Commons, when he pointed out the absurdity of insisting that Sardinia, not fully admitted to the Congress, should disarm before a mediation to which she was in effect no party; and Lord Clarenden undoubtedly touched the practical key of the Sardinian position when he said that any attempt to disarm while the rest of Europe remained in an attitude of hostility would cost Victor Emmanuel his crown. An ingenious dramatist has invented a position in which every one of his characters has his weapon so engaged that no one can draw back without a certainty of being at least wounded, and the only escape from the position is a simultaneous casting down of all their swords and daggers upon a summons in the Queen's name. This dispute about the precedence of disarmament almost realizes, in sober and most grave fact, the jest of the comic dramatist. Austria, armed to the teeth, and separated from France, also armed to the teeth, and separated from France, also armed to the teeth, and separated from France, also armed to the teeth, and separated from France, also armed to the teeth, and separated from France, also armed to the teeth, and separated from France, also armed to the teeth, and separated from France, also armed to the teeth, and separated from France, also armed to the teeth, and separated from France, also armed to the teeth, and separated from France, also armed to the teeth, and separated from France, also armed to the teeth, and separated from France, also armed to the teeth, and separated from France, also armed to the teeth, by Sardinia, requires, as the first prelude to neg in itself an avewal of bad faith. It was a most over-bearing requisition upon an independent State excluded from the negotiations, and it was in effet a request to France to demolish her outworks and reduce her forces before she began to enter into a negotiation that might end either in peace or war. It was expently remarked by Loyd Clarendon that Austria, when she put for-ward a pretension so utterly inadmissible, could not have meant to go into Congress, or must have been seeking pretenses for delay. France was evidently no less hollow than Austria in her professions of a desire to go into a Congress where nothing is to be decided as a course of action, where the only force to be used is moral suasion, and where the topics which are most exciting to the population standing outside the doors

is moral suasion, and where the topics which are most exciting to the population standing outside the doors of the Congress are most sedulously excluded from the consideration of the assembled Powers.

Whatever minor differences of opinion may be evoked by future discussions, the explanations of last night show that all parties in England are at least agreed to take their stand upon the treaties of 1815, and to require of Austria to keep strictly within the limits of those treaties. Some attempts have been very recently made to defend even those treaties by which Austria claims a power of intervention to put down any constitutional innovation or any popular movement in any Italian State; and some writers who claim to speak in the name of a liberal party would convince us that Austria is a more mereiful tyrant than a native Italian. It has been plausibly said that at the present time the most odious and tyrannical Governments of Italy are not foreign, but Italian Governments. We have been told that the Papacy, in itments. We have been told that the Papacy, in it-self a model of misrule and uniting all that is at once hateful and contemptible in a decrepit deepotism, is essentially ballan. We have been remisded that the execuable cruelties which tried the fortitude of Peerio and his brethren in captivity were the deeds of Italians on their fellow-countrymen, and that no of Poerio and his brethren in captivity were the deeds of Italians on their fellow-countrymen, and that no Government which has ever existed south of the Alps has found any want of Italians to be the instruments of misgovernment and oppression. This, however, is but a reproduction of the commonplaces that have in all ages been used by the apologists of despotism. The same things were said of Poland and of modern Greece, and of many other peoples among whom a sentiment of nationality survives the existence of the nation. Even in Ireland, in those times almost within our own recollection, when England was so ill-advised as to treat Irishmen as a subject race, there was a homely proverb reconcettor, when ringiand was so ill-advised as to treat frishmen as a subject race, there was a homely proverb constantly repeated in that island, that "if England want-"ed to roast an Irishman there would always be a second "Irishman ready to turn the spit." Among every subject people some degenerate natives will be found ready to do the work of the foreign master. In the

palmiest days of Grecian freedom there could always be found some ambitious tyrant to lean upon the power of a neighboring State, or to call in the force of the great neighboring empire. But it is a cruel mockery to attribute to the Italian people the crimes of their oppressors, and to cite in favor of foreign dominion the tyrannies committed by the puppets and creatures of the foreigner. What the conditions of Italian Princes are we vesterday showed when describing the treaties by which they are bound. What are Modena and Parma, Tuscany and Naples, but little satrapies of the great German Power! What are their rulers but petty tyrants, who work their will within their small dominions, released from those personal fears which bind the sovereign to moderation even in absolute monarchies! The frequent revolutions and the violent deaths that mark the histories of such States as Persia, Turkey and Russia, rudely accomplish the effice of fixing a limit to the extravagances of a single will; but in Italy the power is absolute, and the check is absent. Whatever may be the provocation of the ruler, however grievous may be the sufferings of the people, absolute submission is without an alternative. There is outside the little State, ever ready and close at hand, a force of irresistible might, a force composed of men of a different race and language, hating and hated, without pity for a people insurgent against a system of German rule, and ready promptly to punish any movement that the subjects may have made against their absolute master. Nothing can be more desperate than such a slavery as this; and, so far from joining in the censure of present Italian Governors, we are inclined rather to wonder that more of these small Italian potentates do not, in the plenitude of their uncountrolled and irresponsible power, emulste the atrocities of the Bourbon of Naples. Lord Derby told the House of Lords last night that Austria, in entering into the treaties under which this system of tyranny became consolidated, had not gone beyo

the unavowed designs. It is in the incongruous character of the declared objects of France and Russia, when viewed in relation to the position of the Powers who put forward those objects, that the difficulty lies. It is vain to attempt to clear away difficulties in a path in which the halting traveler has no desire to proceed. Lord Clarendon put the point epigrammatically but justly when he said that "one despotic Power has "proposed to another despotic Power that by means "of a Congress a third despotic Power shall pave the "way for liberal institutions in Italy." There can be no sincerity in such a course as this. The parties to such a compact cannot be sincerely tending toward the object they avow. It is this conviction which creates the very general despair of the preservation of peace, and which prompted those earnest appeals which Ministers last night addressed from their places in Parliament to the Powers now so wantonly provoking this terrible war of principles and of passions. Perhaps, however, the sentences which will fall most unexpectedly and most unwelcome upon the public mind are those in the speech of Lord Derby, wherein our Minister offers so little hope that we shall be able to preserve onselves from being drawn into this crazy turmoil of war. Lord Derby gives us no indistinct intimation that, if war is once lit up, Eugland, if her destinies remain in his hands, must pass through short, sharp stages, first into a state of armed neutrality, and thence into the condition of a belligerent Power; and we are shown the glorious but unpleasing prospect that we shall soon take our part on that side, whatever it may be, "which the honer, the interests and the dig" nity of the country may indicate as best deserving "our support." This is a necessity which we believe the English nation is not prepared to admit, and is the "our support." This is a necessity which we believe the English nation is not prepared to admit, and is the only part of the speeches last night delivered in the two Houses of Parliament from which they will withhold

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Independance Belge of April 17, in its "Political Review," venture to point out the exact state of the negotiations so assiduously pursued by the five great Powers on the subject of the Congress. Before entering upon this task, our Belgian cotemporary refers to "statements put forth by the foreign press, and "especially by the London papers; for those Parisian "journals which, a few days ago, were discussing in the most animated tone the questions relating to the "proposed Congress, are now almost silent respecting "them." The Independance takes note especially of the assertion that the Cabinet of the Tuileries refuses to support the demand on Piedmont, and, for her own part, has replied that France, having made no extraordinary armaments, cannot be called upon to disarm. "It is true," says the Independance, "that our letters "from Paris convey intelligence of a totally opposite "nature, according to which it would seem that, Austria having demanded within a given time an answer to the question of disarmament, France has made "great concessions, and the meeting of the Congress is decidedly to take place at the period already indicated." The Independance then proceeds to announce that according to information received from Paris that day, France has just notified to England that she accepts the general and simultaneous disarming as the first constitution to be submitted to the Congress, and that she THE NEGOTIATIONS. France has just nothed to England that she accepts the general and simultaneous disarming as the first question to be submitted to the Congress, and that she will undertake that no attack shall be made by Pied-ment against Austria for three months. In return, the Court of the Tulieries requires that Piedmont and the ment against Austria for three months. In return, the Court of the Tuileries requires that Fiedmont and the other Italian States be admitted into the Congress on the same footing as the five great Powers. The Independence adds: "We believe we can state that the "telegraph has already conveyed to Paris replies from London and Berlin but little favorable as a whole to "these propositions. England, as we have said before, wishes France to join her in requiring formally of Piedmont that she disarms without any compensation. If a solution is not soon found, we must expect to see the "Derby cabinet separating its policy from that of France and if not allying itself to Austria, at least to maintain an absolute neutrality. Meanwhile the military preparations continue unceasingly in France, and if peace is not the result of the negotiations, the Imperial Cabinet will at any rate have gained by them the double advantage of aggravating the financial difficulties of its adversaries and finishing its own armaments."

PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE.

orrespondence of The London Daily News.
Pants, Sunday, April 17. Correspondence of The London Daily News.

Pairs, Sunday, April 17.

The political situation continues to be most obscure to the outer world, and is probably changing from one moment to another by the operation of the electric telegraph. The Patric confirms the news I sent yesterday, that the last proposition of France is the admission of Piedmont to the Congress as a compensation for her consenting to disarm. Whether Piedmont can be brought to consent to this, even if France is sincere in her recommendation, is perhaps doubtful. The Pays this evening seems to imply that pressure is being at this moment put upon Piedmont, and that she must give way. An extraordinary meeting of Ministers and several leading men of Sardinia is, according to this journal, assembled at Turin this very day to discuss the subject.

o this journal, assembled at Turiu this very day to liscuss the subject.

The Pays notices, but does not solve, the doubt ex-The Pasy notices, but does not solve, the doubt expressed by the Presse last night, whether the phrase "accepted by the four Powers," in the communicated note touching the English propositions, was meant to include Austria. All that the Pass can say is, that it "hesitates to believe" that Austria will assume the grave responsibility of refusing these bases of negotiation.

You will not fail to have observed the announce ment in the Moniteur that Admiral Jehenne's fleet, whose departure had been countermanded, has left Brest for the Mediterranean. The utmost activity prevails in the naval department. The Toulonnai, announces that ten naval officers left Toulon on the announces that ten naval officers left Toulon on the 13th for Lorient, where several ships are fitting out to reenforce the Mediterranean squadron. The nine gun-boats now arming at Cherbourg are to be sent to Tou-lon with all speed. Three gun-boats, carrying each a heavy rified cannon, are at present in the dockyard at

heavy rified cannon, are at present in the dockyard at Toulon under preparation for sea.

Le Moniteur de l'Armée announces as follows a movement of cavalry, which is unusual at this season: 7th Regiment of Cuirassiers—the entire corps from Cambrai to Epinal; 9th Cuirassiers—the entire corps from Politiers to Thionville; 10th Cuirassiers—the entire corps from Mans and Augers to Sarreguemines; 8th Dragoous—the depot and two squadrons from Epinal to Mans (the staff and four squadrons remain at Luneville); 11th Dragoous—the entire corps from Vendome to Cambrai; 12th Dragoous—the depot and two squadrons from Epinal to Niort (the staff and four squadrons remain at Luneville); 3rd Lancers—the entire corps from Moulins to Limoges; 5th Lancers—depot and two squadrons from Toul to Roven (the staff and four squadrons from Toul to Roven (the staff and four squadrons remain at Luneville); 8th Hussars—the entire corps from Niort to Vesouls. Correspondence of The Lendon Times.

tion of her entering the Congress, that Piedmont should first disarm. This was a fault, but Austria retrieved it by the more reasonable demand of a general disarm-

French Government, whose only object was The The French Government, whose only object was to gain time, started a new objection—France had not armed, and she could not be asked to disarm. Austria demanded that the general disarmament should take place previous to the meeting of the Congress, and England urged the same. The French Government, whose equivocal policy M. Cavour's Piedmontese friends deciare so much reassured them, wanted that the question of the disarmament should be submitted to the Congress and be decided by it. The object, of course, was to have sufficient time to complete its preparations, and, when completed, to break off, on one pretext or another, all further negotiations, and take the field with its ally. Piedmont. The English Government were aware of this creditable conduct; so, of course, was Austria. Austria, to whom every day, nay, every hour, is of immense consequence, made up her mind for the worst; England asked for a categorical answer to the demand for an immediate and general disarmament, and the French Government was called on to exercise its influence with Sardinia to enforce compliance. It had the effrontery to plead that it could not compel Sardinia to do anything of the kind. Of course, we then saw that our friends were disposed to play us false, and Austria intimated that if a categorical answer were not given within a certain time as to the disarmament, she would consider it as equivalent to a declaration of war, would act instantly, and would probably be at Turin in ten days. Austria may be accused of precipitating matters, but her situation is most critical; the expenses of her army are straining her resources to the numost, and her only chance of safety was to renounce all hope of peace, and act at once. It was the necessity of her condition. When people blame her, they ought to remember that, in point of fact, she has been menaced since the first of January last. From that date she has, beyond all doubt, seen through the plan contrived against her by M. Cavour and his great friend, and set herself to prepare accor to gain time, started a new objection—France had not armed, and she could not be asked to disarm. Austria

has done, and it has proved her best heans of savettien.

As I have told you, matters yesterday reached the extreme point. The French Government were informed that the responsibility of so terrible a calamity as a general war would fall upon them alone. In spite of the civilities, courtesies and coquetting going on for some time past between St. Petersburg and Paris, it was shown that when the critical moment came the French Government would not have the support or sympathy of any one Government in Europe, except, I suppose, Piedmont; and Russia, notwithsanding her resentment against Austria, showed symptoms (as I am assured) of a wish to stand well with old dynastics and old friends, and little real inclination towards a war assured of a wall little real inclination towards a war old friends, and little real inclination towards a war which scener or later must become revolutionary.

which soener or later must become revolutionary.

But the scene, it appears, has changed, and hope smiles ence more. The French Government are said to have seen the dangerons course they were hastening on. But, whatever be the cause—whether the prospect of the unanimous condemnation of all Europe, the certainty of the condemnation of France, the soundness of the reasons and arguments of her allies, or all these things together, I am given to understand that we have at last got into smooth water. I presume that the French Government have agreed to a general disarmament, including, cf course, that of Piedmont, previous to the Congress; as I am told that the Congress will meet about the time already mentioned, and that the Moniteur will soon announce the fact. No one will rejoice more heartily at this than the French people themselves; and M. Walewski and one or two of his colleagues will exult as much as any one.

themselves; and M. Walewski and one or two of his colleagues will exult as much as any one.

The Journal de Cherbourg announces that the Maritime Prefect at that port has received orders to arm as quickly as possible the following nine gun-boats:—Aigrette, Fulminante, Arquebuse, Lance, Poudre, Redoute, Saint-Barbe, Salve, and Tempete. After being armed they are to be dispatched to Toulon with a reduced complement of seamen. They are to form a flotilla under the name of "the First Division of Gun-boats".

PREPARATIONS IN AUSTRIA.

PREPARATIONS IN AUSTRIA.

Correspondence of The London Times.

The French and Austrian Governments have not yet come to an understanding, and the diplomatists are nearly at their wits' end. Count Buol still insists on a general and simultaneous disarmament as a preliminary to the Congress, and the Emperor of the French declares that he will not dismiss a single man until the Congress has met. The French Government would not object to accept the Austrian proposition "in principle," if this Cabinet would leave the question of disarmament to be settled by the Congress, but Count Buol has received positive orders from his sovereign not to make any further concessions. One of the mediating Powers is said to have complained of the "chicanery" of the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, but the report cannot be true, as it is a notorious fact that he has from the very commencement of the negotiations displayed the atmost candor and good faith. "The only well-founded charge which can be made against Count Buol," says a German diplomatist, "is, that he, in his extreme anxiety to maintain peace, "thes displayed less firmness than he ought to have "against Count Buel," says a German diplomatist,
"is, that he, in his extreme anxiety to maintain peace,
"has displayed less firmness than he ought to have
"done." The opinion above expressed is almost universal here, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs is generally accused of being too submissive to the mediating Powers, who have displayed a fear of the
Emperer Napoleon which must necessarily encourage
him to persevere in his aggressive policy. In a day or
two, the great question of the day is likely to enter
into a new phase, for Prussia begins to exhibit symptems of a wish not to allow her interests to be separated from those of Germany and Austria. I cannot say
that an alliance has already been concluded between
the two great German Fowers, but negotiations to that
end are certainly going on. It is whispered that 200end are certainly going on. It is whispered that 200-000 Prussian soldiers will soon be collected in the khe-nish provinces, and that Austria has offered to the Prince Regent of Prussia the supreme command of the Federal Army. A distinguished officer a day or two since told me that I had in one of my recent letters greatly underrated the force which Austria, Prussia, and Germany could on an emergency being into the greatly underrated the force which Austria, Prussia, and Germany could, on an emergency, bring into the field. "Austria," said he, "can keep 650,000 men on "foot, Prussia 400,000, and the other German States about 200,000. If we suppose that 250,000 men are in "garrison, depot, and hospital, Louis Napoleon will still "have to cope with a million of well-armed men, whose "fathers proved to the first Emperor of the French that they could fight well in a good cause." The following article, which appeared in a recent number of the evening edition of the Wiener Zeitung, shows what kind of spirit prevails in the highest military circles:

article, which appeared in a recent number of the evening edition of the Wiener Zeitung, shows what kind of spirit prevails in the highest military circles:

"In a few days it will be half a century since Austria waged the fourth war which she had with France after the outbreak of the great French Revolution. In the three previous wars Austria had allies; bet... "809 she stood alone, and saw opposed to her the tremendous exaltion which was formed by the French autocrat, the greatest warrior of the day. Austria did not blench. 'The freedom of Europe,' said she in her proclamation,' has 'sought shelter under the banner of Austria,' a banner which was raised in the midst of an army of 400,000 men. At the same time the Landwehr (militia) was called out, and every man who was between 18 and 41 years of zer was liable to be aummoned to take up arms. The Archduke Charles, at the head of 200,000 men, advanced into Bavaria, the Archduke John led 80,000 against Italy, and the Archduke Ferdinard 35,000 against Warsaw. Opposed to the Austrian armies were 200,000 men, half of whom were Germans, under Napoleon himself, 70,000 under Prince Eugene, the Viceroy of Italy, and 20,000 Saxons and Poles, who were in and around Warsaw. The powerful reserves were composed of French, Westphailan, and Dutch troops. Russia contributed but 20,000 men to them. The war did not end formately for Austria, but it led to a series of great events, which were closed by the treaties of 1915. Then it was that the world with poyful sorprise learned that Napoleon could be worsted. A German sommander, the Archduke Charles, was the first person to defeat the man who had so long been considered invincible. We treatly to memory such a remarkable episode in our history, because we have acquired positive information that the Emperor Laus Napoleon will, by the lat of June, have 60,000 men are to be prepared for any and all contingencies."

The armaments of Bavaria, for which the Chamber has granted 7,000,000 dit, are progressing rapidly, but the papers are

had about them a plentiful supply of watches, rings, and napoleons. It is credibly stated that a war-tax is to be imposed in Austria. How the people are to pay it I do not know. They are in general greatly impoverished, and it would be werse than useless to lay a new burden on their shoulders. If war is to be waged, it must be carried as the control of the control main at Luneville); Ilth Dragoons—the entire corps from Vendome to Cambrai. Eth Dragoons—the depot and two squadrons from Epinal to Niort (the staff and four squadrons remain at Luneville); 3rd Lancers—the entire corps from Moulins to Limoges; 5th Lancers—depot and two squadrons from Toul to Rosen (the staff and four squadrons remain at Luneville); 3rd Lancers—depot and two squadrons from Toul to Rosen (the staff and four squadrons remain at Luneville); 3rd Lancers—depot and four squadrons remain at Luneville); 3rd Lancers—depot and four squadrons from Toul to Rosen (the staff and four squadrons from Toul to Rosen (the staff and four squadrons from Toul to Rosen (the staff and four squadrons from toul to Rosen (the staff and four squadrons from toul to Rosen (the staff and four squadrons from toul to Rosen (the staff and four squadrons from Toul to Rosen (the staff and four squadrons from toul to Rosen (the staff and four squadrons from toul to Rosen (the staff and four squadrons from toul to Rosen (the staff and four squadrons from toul to Rosen (the staff and four squadrons from toul to Rosen (the staff and four squadrons from toul to Rosen (the staff and four squadrons from Luneville); 3rd Lancers—depot and two squadrons from Luneville); 3rd Lancers—the entire corps from Moulins to Limoges; 5th Lancers—depot and two squadrons from Luneville); 3rd Lancers—the entire corps from Moulins to Limoges; 5th Lancers—depot and two squadrons from Luneville); 3rd Lancers—the entire corps from Moulins to Limoges; 5th Lancers—depot and two squadrons from Luneville); 3rd Lancers—the entire corps from Limoges; 5th Lancers—depot and two squadrons from Luneville); 3rd Lancers—the entire corps from Moulins to Limoges; 5th Lancers—depot and two squadrons from Lun

LATEST FROM SARDINIA.

Toris, Monday, April 18.

The Picdmontese Gazette of to-day publishes the answer of the Sardinian Government to the London Cabinet with reference to the request of the latter that Sardinia should consent to the principle of a general and simultaneous disarmament before the assembling of the Congress. This answer was forwarded by telegraph, and the following is its text:

"It Sardinia had been admitted to the Congress on the same footing as the other great Powers, she would, like France, have accepted the principle of a general disarmament in the hope that her assent would not produce consequences detrainental to Italy. Her exclusion from the Congress does not permit her to make any such engagement, and still less the engagement which England requires. However, to conciliate the efforts of England in behalf of the safety of Pledmont, and in order to maintain tranquality in Italy, Sardinia is willing, if Austria will cease sending fresh troops into Lombardy, to undertake:

"I. Not to place her reserve under arms, as had." bardy, to undertake:

"I. Not to place her reserve under arms, as had been resolved on since the Austrian reserves had been

LATEST FROM SARDINIA.

led in.
2. Not to mobilize her army, which is not on a war

footing.
"3. Not to move her troops from the purely defensive position which they have occupied for three menths."

The news received favors the expectation of an early assembling of the Congress.

GENOA, Saturday, April 16.
Six hundred Tuscan volunteers have arrived, and a econd detachment of the same strength is hourly expected. pected. Letters from Milan state that the Archinke Maximilian has left for Vienna.

THE EXPLOSION OF THE STEAMER ST. NICHOLAS.

FULL PARTICULARS.

We copy from The Memphis Avalanche of the 26th the following particulars of the terrible explosion on the Mississippi, which has already been noticed in

the Mississippi, which has already been noticed in The Tribuse by telegraph:

The stemmer St. Nicholas, Capt. McMullen, from St. Louis, expleded her beilers at Island Sixty, under full headway, at 10 o'clock on Sunday night last, April 24, 1859, by which nearly sixty lives were lost, and the beat, with a large and valuable cargo, entirely destroyed. The destruction of life by this accident was, perhaps, greater, in proportion to the number of souls on board, than was the case on the occasion of the memorable explosion of the Pennsylvania, which occurred near the same place in the Spring of last year.

Below we give the full particulars of this dreadful disaster, so far as we have been able to gather them.

The St. Nicholas was what might be termed an old-beat, having been built at Pittsburg in 1853.

bent, having been built at Pittsburg in 1853.

THE EXPLOSION
took place, as before stated, at 10 o'clock on Sunday night, at the head of St. Francis Island. It is the opinion of all the survivors that all the boilers of the beat exploded at one time, causing a complete and instant wreck of the boat. As is usual in such cases, no reasonable cause can be assigned for the accident. The boilers of the boat, though somewhat old, were considered safe when properly attended to, and the engineers are said to have been attentive and careful,

engineers are said to have been attentive and careful, THE BURKING OF THE BOAT.

Immediately after the explosion the boat took fire, the flames spreading with great rapidity, and quickly enveloping the whole boat in one sheet of flame. No imagination can conceive, no pen depict, the dreadful horrors of the heart-rending scene which was presented at the moment when the glow of the flames from the burning boat revealed the said picture. The mind shudders to contemplate it, and the heart sickens over the fearful reflection.

over the fearful reflection.

THE DEATH OF CAPT, M'MULLEN.

In the vast records of disasters which have occurred on our Western waters there is nothing to compare with the heroism exhibited by Capt. McMullen, the commander of the ill-fated St. Nicholas. At the time of the explosion he was on watch, and was in the pilot house. A heavy piece of timber, displaced by the explosion, caught his feet and held him fast. By almost superhuman effort he disengaged his right foot, but his left still remained fast. During this time he exhibited great solicitude for the safety of persons on the boat, and not until the flames had come within reach of his own body did he exhibit any anxiety for himself. Then, finding he could not release himself, he implored those in reach of his veice to relieve him from his dreadful dilemma, requesting at last that some one would bring an ax and but off his leg. Every exertion was made to relieve him, but without avail, and the noble captain and true man was consumed by the flames, meeting death manfully at his post.

FEMALE HEROISM.

noble captain and true man was consumed by the flames, meeting death manfully at his post.

PEMALE HEROISM.

One of the most affecting incidents of this entire tragedy occurred in the conduct of Miss Kennedy. She was thrown by the explosion from her state-room into the river and floated down to the stern of the boat, when she caught her hand in one of the rings attached to the hull, and hung in that perilous dilemma, when death stood threatening upon either hand. To loose her hold was to sink into the waves, and to hold on was to burn with the wreek to which she was clinging—every moment being an age of alternating hope and despair. She remained in this position until the flames actually burned the hair and skin from her head—the only part of her body above the water, except the hand by which she clung to the wreek, and that was burned to a crisp. While in this awful suspense and suffering intensely from the heat, such was her presence of mind and her wonderful heroism, that, as a man, who was worse stunned, perhaps, than herself, by the explosion, was floating by her, in a drowning condition, she seized him by the hair with her diseagaged hand and held his face out of the water until a skiff was brought to the rescue of both. It often falls to the strong arm of man to assist the helplessness of woman, but in this instance the strengt of edurance of the strong arm of man to assist the helplessness of woman, but in this instance the strengt of edurance to the strong arm of the strong arm of the water that of the water until a skiff was brought to the rescue of both. It often falls to the strong arm of man to assist the helplessness of woman, but in this instance the strengt of edurance the strengt of edurance the strengt of the water until a skiff was brought to the case the helplessness of woman had in this instance the strengt of edurance the st to the strong arm of man to assist the helplessuess of woman, but in this instance the strength of endurance, and a courage that was stronger than her arm, made a woman the preserver of herself and one of the stronger

THE KILLED, WOUNDED AND SAVED.

THE KILLED, WOUNDED AND SAVED.

Below will be found full lists of the killed, wounded, missing and saved, which we believe are as accurate as it is possible to make them under the circumstances.

NAMES OF THE KILLED AND MISSING.

Capt. McMullen of the St. Nicholas.

Mrs. Gline, clerk's wife.

Mrs. Dunnica, clerk's cousin.

Mrs. Chrysup, Pittsfield, Ill.

One Lady, with babe—name unknown.

Wrs. FAULENER, McGregory's Landing, Iowa.

One Lady—name unknown. One Lady—name unknown.

John Jankins, second engineer.

William Faw, first engineer.

John Bond, cabin boy, James Wood, lat cook, Hillaborough city, Penn. James and Kitty Poes, Nauveo. Thirteen deck hands and firemen missing; names unknown.

Ecy.

Pastry Cock.
LEVI WADE, berth-maker, Ottawa, III.

2 Berth-makers; names unknown.
JOSEPH DITER, pantryman.

MISS JACKNOS, first chambermaid, St. Louis.

Five slave women. Pantryman.

Z. D. ARMOR.

Mr. ALEKANDER.

One read-man from Baton Rouse—name unknown.

Edward Strephens, pilot, St. Louis.

BADLY SCALBED.

BEN G. GLIME, chief clerk of the boar, St. Louis, Mo.
JOHN MCALPIN, bar keeper, slightly, St. Louis, Mo.
JOHN MCALPIN, bar keeper, slightly, St. Louis, Mo.
JOS MCALPIN, bar keeper, slightly, St. Louis, Mo.
JOSEPH CONTROLLED, LOUIS, Mo.
JACOB LANGRISM, passenger, Warrenton, Miss.
JACOB LANGRISM, passenger, Pittsburgh, Penn.

R. S. STEWART, passenger, Stampton, Va.
TMOS. CARTER TERMSQUE, Consin of B. G. GLINE, Branswick,

Mo.
ROSE ST. JOHN (colored), chambermaid, New Orleans, Louise.

Rose St. John (colored), chambermaid, New Orleans, Louis-WM. PENNYBAKEE, watchman, St. Louis. W. F. FASHER, freman.
O. H. REYNOLDS, Sloux City.
GEO MIRGLE, freman, since died.
D. Carrs, Farmington, fill.
ANDY STICK, fireman; since died.
JNO. LUMBICK, fireman; since died.

SCALDED, BUT NOT SERIOUSLY G. H. GILLIAM, second clerk JAS. MURDOCH, of Alabara. JOSEPH WOLF, passenger, N. Y. City; slightly.

Joseph Wolf, passenger, N. Y. City; slightly.

Sames of Saved.

Carist. Measimer, second cook; August. Helsler. mess-room tender; Darriel Hester, second steward; James Chilson, second patityman; Andrew Woop, third cook; Geo. W. Chywup, passenger, P. J. Casey, texas-tender; Geo. H. Gild, striker; Lewis Shaler, fireman; Simson Mahoney, fireman; John H. Jackson, carpenter; John Blaize, first mate; James Reed, pilot; John R. Butler, cubin passenger, Decatur Co., Ga.; Thos. F. Maxwell, cabin passenger, Decatur Co., Ga.; Thos. F. Maxwell, cabin passenger; Joe Hamilton, colored porter; Joseph Raco, fireman; Andrew Mentel, fireman, Wesey Mater, deck-hand; Jacob Derror, fireman; Boyle Traverse, passenger; Joseph Reip, fireman; Mr. Murdoch, passenger; G. W. Jenning, passenger; Mary A. Breen, Nauvoc; Mary J. Donaho, do., P. C. Brown, Ge.; James Parl, Franklin, La.; Geo. Michael; James S. McKee, Bochester, Ps.; W. B. Sinch, Saline County, Mo.; John Penny, baker, second mater, B. J. Falrwon, cabin boy; Fred. Miller, fireman; John Grons, do., Jacob M. Leonard, second steeraman; Jacob Wasner, Wim, Miller.

Mr. Blaize, the first mate of the St. Nicholas, gives it as his opinion that the whole number of those who were kilked by the explosion, burned on the wreck or drowned, will amount to from fifty-five to sixty.

Mr. Jackson will amount to from fifty-five to sixty.

drowned, will amount to from fifty-five to sixty.

**STATEMENT OF JOHN R. JACKSON.*

Mr. Juckson was the carpenter of the St. Nicholas. At the time of the explosion he was engaged in the arpenter's room, making a coffin for the child of a passenger, which had died during the day. He thinks the explosion occurred about 9 o'clock; the noise resembled the report of a cannon. William Few, chief engineer, well known among viver men as "Uncle Billy," was on duty at the time, and Jackson thinks they were going at the usual down-river speed. Jackson seized a plank and jumped overboard. The boat's stern was up stream, and the impetus given his plank carried him a short distance from the boat, but the cur